

**SUGGESTING STRATEGY IN *BUKU SEKOLAH ELEKTRONIK*  
(ELECTRONIC ENGLISH STUDENTS BOOK)  
FOR GRADE XI**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfilment of Requirements  
For Getting a Bachelor Degree of English Education**

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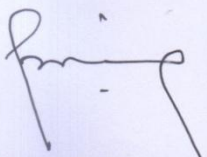
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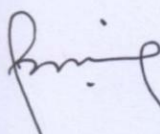
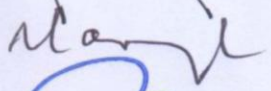
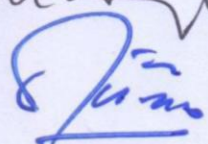
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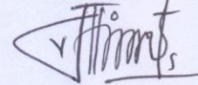
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Surakarta, 5 October 2020

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## **SUGGESTING STRATEGY IN *BUKU SEKOLAH ELEKTRONIK* (ELECTRONIC ENGLISH STUDENTS BOOK) FOR GRADE XI**

### **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis ucapan saran atau sugesti dalam Buku Siswa BSE Bahasa Inggris Sekolah menengah Atas kelas XI, dan (2) untuk menggambarkan strategi menyarankan atau member sugesti yang digunakan dalam Buku Siswa BSE Bahasa Inggris Sekolah Menengah Atas kelas XI. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian jenis kualitatif. Objek pada penelitian ini berupa strategi memberikan saran atau sugesti yang terdapat dalam buku Bahasa Inggris untuk kelas XI. Teknik penelitian yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data yakni observasi dan dokumentasi. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari seluruh kalimat yang berupa saran atau sugesti yang mengacu pada buku Bahasa Inggris untuk kelas XI. Data dalam penelitian ini dianalisa menggunakan teori dari Flor (2005) mengenai tipe-tipe strategi dalam memberikan saran atau sugesti, dan teori lain yang berkaitan dengan memberikan sugesti diantaranya teori dari Tsui (1994), Koester (2002), Koike (1994), dan Hyme (1974). Hasil dari penelitian ini berupa strategi memberikan sugesti dalam buku BSE siswa Bahasa Inggris untuk kelas XI, ada dua macam pengembangan pada ekspresi memberikan sugesti yang ditemukan, yakni (1) nasihat langsung dan (2) bentuk konvensional, sedang penggunaan pada strategi sugesti dalam bentuk memberikan sugesti tak langsung yang belum digunakan. Selain itu, diketahui bahwa strategi saran yang dikembangkan dalam buku BSE siswa Bahasa Inggris untuk kelas XI mencakup skala jarak sosial yang membentuk kedekatan, terbiasa, dan tak biasa, serta memiliki tingkatan bahasa yakni tinggi, setara, dan rendah yang menunjukkan tingkatan percakapan dengan konteks sosial.

**Kata kunci:** strategi, saran, BSE.

### **Abstract**

This study aims (1) to analyze the types of speech suggesting in English Students' Book of BSE for senior high school grade XI, and (2) to describe the speech suggesting strategies used in English Students' Book of BSE for senior high school grade XI. The research method that used in this study is qualitative research. The object of the study is suggesting strategy in the English Students' Book of BSE for grade XI. The technique used to collect data in this study is observation and documentation. The data in this research are suggesting utterances which developed in the English Students' Book for BSE for grade XI. The data were analyzed by Flor (2005) types of suggesting strategy, and suggesting strategy theories by Tsui (1994), Koester (2002), koike (1994), and Hymes (1974). The results of this study are the suggesting strategies in the BSE English book for Grade XI, there are two types of suggestions have been developed, namely (1) direct advice and (2) conventional forms while the use of the suggestion strategy in the form of indirect suggestion strategies has not been

used. Then, the application of the development of a suggesting strategy in the English Student BSE Book for grade XI is known that the suggesting strategy developed in the English students' BSE book for grade XI coverage scale of social dimension that make up close, familiar and unusual, which has a high, same, and lower level then the conversation is also carried out with social context.

**Keywords:** strategy, suggesting, BSE.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Teachers usually use any textbook available to teach their students. What they can do is usually trying to evaluate the textbook they have to use to teach their students. In evaluating the textbook, teachers observe what works and what does not work and they add their own style/ preference and interpretation to the textbook. If they think that the textbook is in line with the curriculum/ syllabus, the textbook can be used to teach their students. Teachers will evaluate and select textbooks according to how appropriate they seem for the given context. Well designed textbooks can support inexperienced teachers a lot because they act as training materials. Textbooks can also be evaluated by exploring teacher's and learner's experiences and opinions about the textbooks as used in the classroom. This evaluation can result in the most effective textbooks which can be used in the classroom. This result, however, cannot be valid for different students and teachers and in different time.

Therefore, In order to provide books that meet quality and cheap, National Education Standards, the Ministry of National Education has purchased copyrighted textbooks from authors / publishers. In 2008 the Government ran an Electronic Students Book (BSE) program which is a textbook available in digital form. The launch of the BSE was inaugurated by The sixth president of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on August 2, 2008. The Ministry of National Education as the department, who is responsible for the ongoing education process in Indonesia, presents this innovation to trigger the development of education in Indonesia. The textbooks are available on the Ministry of National Education website which is called the Electronic Students Book Site, abbreviated as BSE can be downloaded from the site <http://bse.kemdiknas.go.id/>. Textbooks

that have been copyrighted by the Ministry of National Education can be duplicated, printed, photocopied, or traded by individuals, groups of people, or legal entities in order to guarantee access and affordable book prices by the public.

Electronic English Students Book can be owned by anyone. People can download it directly from the internet and save the textbook file. Electronic School Books (BSE) or digital books are electronic versions of books. If a book generally consists of a collection of papers that can contain text or images, then electronic books abbreviated as books contain digital information which can also be in the form of text or images. Today e-books are in demand because of their small size compared to books, and also generally have a search feature, so that words in e-books can be quickly searched and found.

Electronic English Students Book for grade XI uses curriculum of 2013. The 2013 curriculum is designed to welcome the 21st Century learning model there is a shift in learning from students being told to students finding out from various learning resources beyond the limits of educators and education units. The Role of English in such learning models become very central given more learning resources in English compared to all learning resources in all other languages combined. Increasingly flattening of the world with information and communication technology causes association can no longer be limited by national boundaries. The 2013 curriculum recognizes the important role of language The United Kingdom in conveying ideas beyond the borders of Indonesia as well as for absorb ideas from outside that can be used for the benefit of the nation and state. Thus the competencies of Secondary Education graduates are formulated as capable be a reflection of a nation that can actively contribute to the association and world civilization reached. In line with the above role, learning English for Secondary Education Class XI presented in this book is structured to improve language skills.

The presentation is to use a text-based learning approach, both oral or write, by placing English as a vehicle for communication. Understanding the types, rules and context of a text are emphasized making it easier for students



capture the explicit and implicit meaning of a text; also to present ideas in the form of text that is easy to understand the meaning of its contents and appreciated the beauty of choice a series of words. As part of the 2013 curriculum which emphasizes the importance of competency balance the attitude, knowledge and skills, the English language skills required are formed through continuous learning: starting with improving knowledge competencies about the type, rules and context of a text, followed by competency skills presents a written and spoken text both planned and spontaneous with pronunciation and intonation appropriate, and lead to the formation of language politeness and respect the beauty of language. This book describes the minimum effort students must make to achieve competence which is expected. In accordance with the approach used in the 2013 Curriculum, students are invited be brave to look for other learning resources that are available and spread widely around it. The teacher's role in improving and adjusting students absorption with the availability of activities in this book is very important. The teacher can enrich it with creation in the form of activities other relevant and relevant sources from the social and natural environment.

In Electronic English Students Book for grade XI, there is a material about giving suggestion. As the example the sentence like ‘ ‘ *Can you suggest any good movies I want to take my niece out for a movie...* ’ ’ or ‘ ‘ *you could go to a movie* ’ ’ in the book represent that people occasionally encounter situations where they give or receive suggestions. Making a suggestion means proposing an idea about what someone should do or how someone should behave. In fact, suggestion is a very important speech act in people’s daily life. More and more people view suggestion as a panel from where they can improve their performance or how to do things better Ali (2017). Suggestions belong to the group of directive speech acts which, according to Searle in Martinez (2005), are those in which the speaker's purpose is to get the hearer to commit him/herself to some future course of action. Put more simply, directives are attempts to make the world match the words. Thus, giving suggestion is an effort of a person to help other people in spoken way. Through language, a person can change people’s life.



Giving suggestion is really recommended to be uttered when a person needs help. That's why it is important to be studied in school too.

In studying the suggestion strategy, there are at least two basic competencies that will be possessed by each student in learning this material, namely (1) implementing social functions, text structure, and language elements of oral and written transactional interaction texts that involve giving and asking for information related to suggestions and bids, in accordance with the context of their use and (2) compiles transactional texts of oral and written interactions, short and simple, which involve the act of giving and requesting information related to suggestions and offers with due regard to social functions, text structures, and correct language functions and context. Thus, students who have studied the suggestion strategy material are expected to be able to become polite and well-spoken people in expressing their opinions in the community. Therefore, this research then will analyze Suggestion strategy which is learned in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik* (Electronic English Students Book) for grade XI.

## **2. METHOD**

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. A descriptive study determines and reports the way things are. To collect the data, the researcher uses two ways, as follows observation and documentation. The data validity of this research is matching the finding and the real information or data of participant. In doing this research, the researcher determines the data validity by using expert judgment. The purpose of this research is to analyze the types of suggesting strategy and the way social dimension examine in suggesting strategy in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik/ BSE* (Electronic English Students' Book) for grade XI.

The object of this research is the material object and formal object. The material object of this research is the electronic book itself: *Buku Sekolah Elektronik/ BSE* (Electronic English Students' Book) for grade XI of curriculum 2013. The formal object that this research examines of the expression of giving suggestions found in English Student's Book of BSE for grade XI. The data in

this research are suggesting utterances which developed in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik/ BSE* (English Students' Book) of for grade XI.

The type of data in this research is *Buku Sekolah Elektronik/ BSE* (English Students' Book) of for grade XI of curriculum 2013. Then, added from several sources as references, the articles, journals-international journal, and other resources that support the research.

### 3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the researcher presents the result of the discussion as follows:

#### 3.1 The Types of Suggesting Strategies in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik/ BSE* (English Students' Book) of for grade XI

From the finding and data analysis, the researcher distributes the percentages of suggesting strategies used by the students in the table below:

Table 1. Finding of Types of Suggestion Strategies in BSE

Types of Suggestions	Strategy	Amount ( $\Sigma$ )	Example	Percentage (%)
Direct Suggestions (DS)	Perfomative Verb (PV)	2	I suggest that he clean his room I suggest that we call it a day	18 %
Convention alized Forms (CF)	Specific Formulae (SF) (Interrogative forms)	1	Why don't you do your homework before going out?	9 %
	Should / Out go	3	I propose that are the report should be sent it I think we should do it this way I think you should go and meet her	36 %
	Need	1	You need to change your sleeping habits	9 %
	Recommend	2	We recommend that she read "The Hunger Games" I advocate that we	18 %

			support them every way possible	
	Let's	2	Let's go to the library Let's go to movies	18%
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>100%</b>

According to the table above, the researcher found there are totally 11 data of types of suggesting utterance written in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* including direct suggestion (DS), and conventionalized forms (CF). The strategy that found in DS is performative verb (PV) for amount 2 data or 18%. Then, strategy found in CF found 4 strategies, namely: specific formula (SF) for amount 2 data or 18%, should/ out go for amount 4 data or 27% and this is the higher percentages within all data that found, next is need for amount 1 data or 9%, and recommend for 2 data or 18%.

The finding as shown in table 3.1, shows that the dominant type of suggesting strategy is conventionalized form (CF) in “should” terms for amount 4 utterances within percentage is 27%, means that the use of word “should” are dominantly used by people in giving an advice or suggestion, should itself is a past tense of shall, but the usage is slightly different. The word “should”, it can be used to express a task or something that has an obligation to do or a duty. The next discussion is the finding within 18% that found in three aspect of utterance in BSE, in direct suggestions (DS) of type suggestions is in performative verbs (PV) for amount two utterances with percentage is 18%. Mean that is name or describe the activity or action that is carried out. In other words, when a speaker uses a performative verb (PV), she/he does what the verb is saying. As shown on the table 4.1 that student used the word “suggest” as performative verbs (PV) are usual to use in giving an action of advice. The finding also line with the research by Dzakiyah that the most often strategies applied were conventionally indirect, but the students tend to use more direct strategy in Bahasa Indonesia than in English. The students focused, either in Bahasa Indonesia or English. Pragmatic transferred occurred since the students transferred their L1 suggestion strategies to

their L2. It is totally support that the students are often to use a pervormative verbs (PV) in giving or asking a suggestion.

The conventionalized form (CF) in specific formula (SF) or interrogative forms results for amount 2 data within percentage is 18%. The use of interrogative forms in asking the suggestion usual used by the student, and teacher emphasize it as shown in the finding “why don’t you do your homework before going out?” According to most of the authors (Koike 1994: 101), the interrogative forms employed by using specific formulae such as typical of suggestions. In addition, the data CF-need or conventionalized forms of need for amount one data or 9% means that students are rarely to use the word “need” in giving or even asking for suggestion. It proven that the teachers are rare to teach the student about the synonym or words that can be use in giving or asking for suggestion. The data CF-recommend for amount 2 data or 18%, the word “recommend” used by student is one level higher than the data on CF-need.

Table 2. Finding of Social Dimension in BSE

<b>Social Dimension /SD</b>	<b>Sub-point of Social Dimension</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Social Distance Scale/ SDS	Very Close Relationships/ VCR	6	I suggest that he clean his room Why don’t you do your homework before going out? I think you should go and meet her You need to change your sleeping habits Let’s go to the library Let’s go to movies	45%
	Close Enough Relationships/ CER	1	I think we should do it this way	9%
	Far Relationship/ FR	2	I propose that are the report should be sent in We recommend that she read “The Hunger Games”	18%
Social Status Scale /SSS	High Status	1	I suggest that we call it a day	9%

Scale of Formality /SF	Formal	1	I advocate that we support them every way possible	9%
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>	

The social dimension in very close relationships for amount 6 data or 45% and in close enough relationships for amount 1 datum or 9%, then 2 data or 18% is for utterance with social dimension in far relationships. The table above shows that the social status scales in high status result a datum or 9% and in scale formality for amount a datum or 9%. Based on the result, that the used of social dimension in very close relationships is usually used by student to give a suggestion.

Social dimension emphasize more to the theory on the relationship of the conversation actors, social status or even formality of speech. Like the classification outlined by Holmes (2001: 9) that social dimension related to the status of the closeness of the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor, their social status, the function of their speech and the formalities of the language that people use in these conversational activities.

### 3.2 The Way of Social Dimension develop in Suggesting Strategy in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik/ BSE* (Electronic English Student's Book) for grade XI

Speech participants are the most influential speech components in the meaning and form of speech, in the connection of speech and suggestion in the use of language in an interaction among others are determined dimensions or social aspects (Hymes, 1974: 204). The first discussion of social dimension through suggesting strategies found in BSE is called social distance scale of near in high solidarity. That the relationship between the the speaker and the speech partner. This level of familiarity is largely determined by the intensity of the relationship between the speaker and the speech partner. The high intensity of the relationship between the speaker and the speech partner will make the level of relationship intimacy very close. Speech partners with very close relationship classification include very close relationships including family members in one house (mother, father, brother, sister), grandfather, grandmother who often meet with nuclear families. This includes friends who have close friendships because they have

known them since studying at the previous school level, or are close because they have become friends since entering the class, such as close friends of fellow women and men.

The social distance scale in near high solidarity in close enough, speech partners with a fairly close relationship classification include family members who are not in line with (uncle, aunt) and other people who happen to live in a house with a speaker. The connection with the study of this class interaction discourse, included in the classification of this relationship are friends who have known well since at the previous school level but did not have emotional closeness, such as differences in the opposite sex or differences in the area of residence.

Social distance scale in far in low solidarity also found in this research, the low solidarity that found is relationship is quite far, it is a Speech partners with a distant relationship classification include distant family members who are not too well known by the speaker but know their existence. The classifications included are those who are known by the speaker but do not know closely, only limited to knowing. This is more influenced by differences in residence and shorter meeting intensity. The other sub-types that found called social distance scale in low solidarity of very far relationship, it is a Classification speech partners are very far apart including speech partners who were not known by previous speakers and people who were not known at all. The next is scale of formality, in communicating, besides relating to time and place the occurrence of a speech event, also refers to the situation of place and time or psychological situation of conversation.

There are two kinds of situations in a conversation, formal and informal or informal situation. Something that is official, formal, rigid, and serious. In English formal language can be seen with the words that match grammatically, spelling or so into a more polite language context. It is in line that high formality usually shows politeness, seriousness and formality in a condition or situation when dealing with things or people who play an important role in something. In addition describing the patterns of code of particular communities, the relevant social

factors may not fit nearly into institutionalized domains. In other words, the depiction in selecting the code in the language community environment, social factors may be included more often but it does not rule out the social dimension as an important role in this matter. That social dimension related to the status of the closeness of the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor, their social status, the function of their speech and the formalities of the language that people use in these conversational activities.

#### **4. CLOSING**

The researcher sums up that suggesting strategy is the way people give advice or suggest through a problem. That e-book or electronic book can be quickly and easily searched and found on internet. Based on this electronic book, the teacher should be enriched the material and emphasize student to achieve competence with is expected, with creation in the form of activities from the social environment through to relevant material called suggestion that expected to students able to become polite and well-spoken in expressing their opinions.

This research finally finds two types of suggesting strategies with sub-types of suggesting strategies in e-book, namely: direct suggestions that follow performative verbs (PV) as sub-types of suggesting strategy, second type is conventionalized forms (CF) with sub-type as follows, specific formulate (interrogative forms), should/out go, need, recommend, and let us go. Those types clearly support by the several figures such Hymes, Flor, Brown and Levinson, Koester, Tsui, Koike, and Yule. The direct suggestions of performatives verbs (PV) shows in the utterance of “I suggest that he clean his room” in 001/C-1/p.5/Ln.3/XI/OFF, amount 2 utterances within 18%, while the conventionalized form of specific formulate for amount 4 utterances within 18%, through should/out go for amount 3 utterances within 36%, through need for amount 1 utterance within 9%, and recommend for amount 2 utterances within 18%. The second is finding in the develop of suggesting strategy through social dimension in BSE curriculum of 2013 are as follows social distance scale of near in high solidarity divided into very close relation within found amount 6 utterances founded, as in



data number 008/C-1/p.5/Ln.3/XI/OFF “You need to change your sleeping habits”, that the speaker knows depth about the hearer she/he knows well the habits of the hearer, mean has a high intimacy and very close relationships or VCR. Far in low solidarity that amount 2 utterances that divided into a relationship is quite far and very far relationship, then found in social formality within formal and informal situation.

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